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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/663,781	09/17/2003	Yohei Yamamoto	242920US2	2965
22850 7590 08/24/2007 OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			EXAMINER HA, LEYNNA A	
			ART UNIT 2135	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 08/24/2007	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/663,781

Applicant(s)

YAMAMOTO ET AL.

Examiner

LEYNNA T. HA

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 July 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 and 49-81 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 37-48 and 82-92 is/are ~~withdrawn from consideration~~ *cancelled*.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 and 49-81 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/18/07.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-36 and 49-81 are pending.

Claims 37-48 and 82-92 are cancelled by applicant.

2. Claims 25-36 and 71-81 have overcome the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 101.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1-36 and 49-81 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harada, et al. (US 5,721,583), and further in view of Isozu, et al. (US 7,127,496).**

As per claims 1, 13, and 25:

Harada discloses a service offering apparatus, method, program, and readable medium for offering services associated with objects, comprising:

authentication information acquisition request receiving means for receiving an acquisition request from a first client apparatus (col.5, lines 54-

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60 and col.11, lines 40-55), the acquisition request an acquisition of authentication information (col.16, lines 7-25 and col.25, lines 25-38) used for establishing a session having a limited right (col.26, line 55-59 and col.27, line 30-35) with respect to said service offering apparatus and said objects; (col.23, lines 52-65 and col.27, line 5-10; An acquisition request broadly suggests the act of a request to acquire or to gain. Specification (pg.4 and 7) suggests an example for the term acquisition where contents of a document system can be acquired using a certificate (document ticket) for the right to access a document. Hence, the claimed acquisition request for requesting an acquisition of authentication information broadly suggests the act of a request to gain access to the authentication information (i.e. personal data, ID, password, encrypted code) that is used to access a respective service.)

authentication information transmitting means for transmitting the authentication information to said first client apparatus; and **(col.24, lines 44-48 and col.27, lines 11-15)**

session start request receiving means for receiving a start request for requesting a start of the session containing the authentication information **(col.26, lines 25-40)** from a second client apparatus different from said first client apparatus **(col.16, lines 26-30)** to which the authentication information is transmitted. **(col.27, lines 38-40 and col.28, lines 5-24)**

Harada discloses users using multiple remote control apparatus, which is read as the claimed first client apparatus, and second apparatus where the first apparatus is different from the second apparatus (col.16, lines 26-30). The types of service, which will be provided to the user in response to a request that is input to the system by using a remote control apparatus (col.5, lines 54-60). Harada suggests session start request in the form of sending the service request data set that is received by the terminal apparatus (or service offering apparatus) from a remote control apparatus. Although, Harada included requesting to start a session and multiple client apparatuses, but did not particularly point out receiving a start request for requesting a start of the session containing the authentication information from a second client apparatus different from said first client apparatus to which the authentication information is transmitted.

Isozu teaches communications terminal apparatus and program storage medium capable of switching terminals at the timing desired by the user, and further capable of continuously receiving data on the terminal used after switching terminals (col.2, lines 9-14). Isozu discloses accepting messages from the terminal such as request to switch terminals (col.7, lines 45-47 and 63-65). Terminals (i.e. PDA, terminal A or B, PC, desktop) are referring to the claimed first client apparatus and second apparatus (col.1, lines 35-47). Isozu discloses a message requesting the start of a session in progress on a terminal (col.8, lines 64-65). Further, discloses call is a message informing another

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terminal with information about a session in progress or information on a session temporarily stopped (paused) that if sent after a pause, the receive can be switched to the other terminal with terminal information (col.8, lines 64-65 and col.9, lines 3-45). Isozu broadly suggests authentication information in the IP header and packet information (col.6, lines 20-61). Isozu discloses a network interface for sending and receiving data to and from each terminal (col.9, lines 51-53). Thus, Isozu's teaching of the interface for receiving a message requesting the start of a session from multiple terminals and switching to another terminal using information (col.9, lines 13-67) reads on the claimed session start request receiving means for receiving a start request for requesting a start of the session containing the authentication information from a second client apparatus that is different from the first client apparatus to which authentication information is transmitted.

Therefore, it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skills in the art to combine the teaching of Harada with Isozu teaching receiving a start request for requesting a start of the session containing the authentication information from a second client apparatus that is different from the first client apparatus (col.8, lines 64-65 and col.9, lines 3-45) because this results in continuously receiving data on one terminal by another terminal (col.2, lines 9-14).

As per claims 2, 14, and 26: See Harada on col.24, lines 50-65 and Isozu on col.2, lines 43-65 and col.8, lines 59-62; discussing the acquisition

request of the authentication request contains a list of object identifiers for identifying said objects and a list of service identifiers for identifying services associated with said objects.

As per claims 3, 15, and 27: See Harada on col.26, lines 15-32; discussing authentication information producing means for producing the authentication information in response to the acquisition request of the authentication information.

As per claims 4, 16, and 28: Harada on See col.28, lines 15-24 and Isozu on col.7, lines 32-50; discussing authentication information managing means for managing the authentication information.

As per claims 5, 17, and 29: See Harada on col.24, lines 50-65 and Isozu on col.7, lines 32-50; discussing authentication information managing means manages the authentication information by relating with the list of the object identifiers for identifying said objects and the list of the service identifiers for identifying the services associated with said objects.

As per claims 6, 18, and 30: See Harada on col.27, lines 38-65 and Isozu on col.8, lines 64-65 and col.9, lines 3-45; discussing session producing means for producing the session in response to the start request of the session.

As per claims 7, 19, and 31: See Harada on col.28, lines 15-24 and Isozu on col.7, lines 32-50; discussing session managing means for managing the session.

As per claims 8, 20, and 32: See Harada on col.28, lines 15-24 and Isozu

on col.7, lines 32-50; discussing said session managing means manages the session by relating with the authentication information.

As per claims 9, 21, and 33: See Harada on col.27, lines 11-15; discussing session identifier transmitting means for transmitting a session identifier for identifying the session to said second client apparatus.

As per claims 10, 22, 34, and 46: See Harada on col.26, line 55-59 and col.27, line 30-35; discussing use request receiving means for receiving a use request for requesting a use of a service associated with said objects from said client, the use request including a session identifier for identifying the session.

As per claims 11, 23, and 35: See Harada on col.26, line 45-62 and col.27, line 30-35 and Isozu on col.8, lines 64-65 and col.9, lines 3-45; discussing service offering means for offering a service associated with said objects in response to a use request for requesting a use of a service associated with said objects from said second client apparatus, the use request including a session identifier for identifying the session.

As per claims 12, 24, and 36: See Harada on col.27, line 28-35 and col.28, lines 15-24 and Isozu on col.2, lines 43-65; discussing the service associated with said objects which is offered in the session is designated.

As per claims 49, 60, and 71:

Harada discloses a service offering apparatus, method, program for offering services associated with objects, comprising:

session start request receiving means for receiving a start request from a first client apparatus (col.5, lines 54-60 and col.11, lines 40-55), the acquisition request for requesting a start of a session with the service offering apparatus; **(col.23, lines 52-65 and col.27, line 5-10; An acquisition request broadly suggests the act of a request to acquire or to gain. Specification (pg.4 and 7) suggests an example for the term acquisition where contents of a document system can be acquired using a certificate (document ticket) for the right to access a document. Hence, the claimed acquisition request for requesting an acquisition of authentication information broadly suggests the act of a request to gain access to the authentication information that is used to access a respective service.)**

session identifier transmitting means for transmitting a session identifier for identifying the session to said first client apparatus; and **(col.16, lines 7-25 and col.25, lines 25-38)**

use request receiving means for receiving a use request for requesting a use of a service **(col.26, lines 25-40)** associated with said objects from a client different from said first client apparatus (col.16, lines 26-30) to which the session identifier is transmitted, the use request including information regarding the session identifier. **(col.27, lines 38-40 and col.28, lines 5-24)**

Harada discloses users using multiple remote control apparatus, which is read as the claimed first client apparatus, and second apparatus where the

first apparatus is different from the second apparatus (col.16, lines 26-30).

The types of service, which will be provided to the user in response to a request that is input to the system by using a remote control apparatus (col.5, lines 54-60). Harada suggests session start request in the form of sending the service request data set that is received by the terminal apparatus (or service offering apparatus) from a remote control apparatus. Although, Harada included requesting to start a session and multiple client apparatuses, but did not particularly point out receiving a start request for requesting a start of the session containing the authentication information from a second client apparatus different from said first client apparatus to which the authentication information is transmitted.

Isozu teaches communications terminal apparatus and program storage medium capable of switching terminals at the timing desired by the user, and further capable of continuously receiving data on the terminal used after switching terminals (col.2, lines 9-14). Isozu discloses accepting messages from the terminal such as request to switch terminals (col.7, lines 45-47 and 63-65). Terminals (i.e. PDA, terminal A or B, PC, desktop) are referring to the claimed first client apparatus and second apparatus (col.1, lines 35-47). Isozu discloses a message requesting the start of a session in progress on a terminal (col.8, lines 64-65). Further, discloses call is a message informing another terminal with information about a session in progress or information on a session temporarily stopped (paused) that if sent after a pause, the receive can

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be switched to the other terminal with terminal information (col.8, lines 64-65 and col.9, lines 3-45). Isozu broadly suggests authentication information in the IP header and packet information (col.6, lines 20-61). Isozu discloses a network interface for sending and receiving data to and from each terminal (col.9, lines 51-53). Thus, Isozu's teaching of the interface for receiving a message requesting the start of a session from multiple terminals and switching to another terminal using information (col.9, lines 13-67) reads on the claimed session start request receiving means for receiving a start request for requesting a start of the session containing the authentication information from a second client apparatus that is different from the first client apparatus to which authentication information is transmitted.

Therefore, it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skills in the art to combine the teaching of Harada with Isozu teaching receiving a start request for requesting a start of the session containing the authentication information from a second client apparatus that is different from the first client apparatus (col.8, lines 64-65 and col.9, lines 3-45) because this results in continuously receiving data on one terminal by another terminal (col.2, lines 9-14).

As per claims 50, 61, 74, and 83: See Harada on col.26, line 55-59 and col.27, line 30-35 and Isozu on col.8, lines 64-65 and col.9, lines 3-45; discussing session producing means for producing the session in response to the start request of the session.

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As per claims 51, 62, 73, and 84: See Harada on col.28, lines 15-24 and Isozu on col.7, lines 32-50;; discussing session managing means for managing the session.

As per claims 52, 63, 74, and 85: See Harada on col.27, lines 11-15 and col.28, lines 10-24 and Isozu on col.8, lines 64-65 and col.9, lines 3-45; discussing service offering means for offering the service associated with said objects in response to use request of the service associated with said objects, the use request containing the information regarding the session identifier.

As per claims 53, 64, 75 and 86: See Harada on col.27, lines 11-15 and col.28, lines 10-24 and Isozu on col.2, lines 43-65; discussing the information regarding the session identifier includes the session identifier and an object identifier for identifying said objects.

As per claims 54, 65, 76, and 87: See Harada on col.27, lines 11-15 and col.28, lines 10-24 and Isozu on col.2, lines 43-65; discussing the information regarding the session identifier includes the session identifier and a service identifier for identifying a service associated with said objects.

As per claims 55, 66, 77, and 88: See Harada on col.25, lines 25-35; discussing the information regarding the session identifier is encrypted by a public key.

As per claims 56, 67, 78, and 89: See Harada on col.25, lines 25-35; discussing public key providing means for providing a public key in response to an acquisition request for requesting an acquisition of the public key.

As per claims 57, 68, 79, and 90: See Harada on col.25, lines 25-35;

discussing information regarding the session identifier is encrypted by a common key common to the service offering apparatus.

As per claims 58, 69, 80, and 91: See Isozu on col.2, lines 60-62;

discussing session identifier processing means for processing the session identifier.

As per claims 59, 70, 81, and 92: See Harada on col.25, lines 25-35 and

Isozu on col.2, lines 43-65; discussing encrypting means for encrypting the session identifier processed by said session identifier processing means.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-36 and 49-81 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Although, Harada included requesting to start a session and multiple client apparatuses, but did not particularly point out receiving a start request for requesting a start of the session containing the authentication information from a second client apparatus different from said first client apparatus to which the authentication information is transmitted. Therefore, Isozu is combining with Harada to teach this limitation. It would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skills in the art to combine the teaching of Harada with Isozu teaching receiving a start request for requesting a start of the session

containing the authentication information from a second client apparatus that is different from the first client apparatus (col.8, lines 64-65 and col.9, lines 3-45) because this results in continuously receiving data on one terminal by another terminal (col.2, lines 9-14).

Examiner is unclear regarding the argument on pg.17, 4th paragraph that the independent claims requires the transmission to be back to "said first client apparatus" and that the remote control transmits to the terminal apparatus, not to itself. The claimed invention recites request is received by the receiving means from the first client apparatus and the authentication information is transmitted to the client apparatus. According to the preamble, the request is being received by a receiving means of the service offering apparatus or from another apparatus that is not the first client or the second client apparatus. According to Harada, there are multiple remote apparatuses that requests to another apparatus whether to the center apparatus or the terminal apparatus but not to one of the remote apparatuses. Thus, Harada alone reads on the claimed second client apparatus different from said first client apparatus (col.16, lines 26-30) and that the request is received from the first apparatus whereby the authentication information is transmitted to the first client apparatus.

Harada discloses different identifiers for both the user and the remote control apparatuses that provide services corresponding to the remote control

apparatuses available to the users (col.10, lines 45-67 and col.12, lines 40-58). This obviously suggests different identity of the users and apparatuses.

Conclusion

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

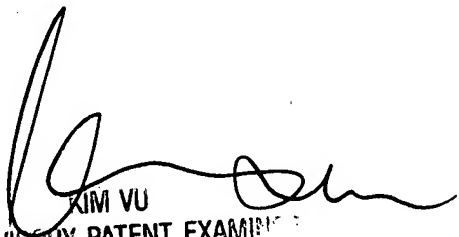
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LEYNNA T. HA whose telephone number is (571) 272-3851. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday (7:00 - 5:00PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3859. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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